

THE MAIN FEATURES OF TRANSLATING ECOLOGICAL TERMS FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK

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ABSTRACT

This article focuses on terminology as a branch of linguistics and identifies what is the word "term". Ecological terminology, as a relatively new sphere of terminology in Uzbek linguistics, and the issues of translation of terms denoting to ecology from English into Uzbek will be discussed. Apart from that, the possible methods of translating ecological terms are provided as well.

Keywords: terminology, lexicon, ecological terms, translation methods, eco-terminological lacunas, eco-terminological system.

INTRODUCTION

In the development of the modern Uzbek language, terminology is distinguished by its vital importance and special status. There are two worldviews about the role of terminology in the vocabulary of the language. According to the first idea, terminology is recognized as an independent branch of the lexicon of the literary language, while according to the second theory it is separated from the vocabulary of the language, evaluated as a "stand-alone" object, and types of speech (dialect, slang, live conversation). According to V. P. Danilenko, terminology means the independent functional type of general language, in other words, traditional scientific language (the language of science and technology) is meant (Danilenko 1977;8). The language of science is alive as one of the functional systems of universal language stands along with the concepts of colloquial language and the language of fiction. The language of science is formed and developed on the basis of the general literary language of the nation. Therefore, the foundation of the language of science and technology is the lexicon, word formation and grammar of the general language. According to H. Hewell, terminology is a set of terms related to a specific science or words used in the field of technology. By recording the meaning of terms, we also refer to the concepts they represent (Whewell 1967).

The word 'term' can be understood differently in different contexts. For example, for logicians, a term is a word that refers to a set of description (or descriptions) of a specific object and is applied to it. Any word in any language can be a term. In science and technology, a term is an artificially invented or special word taken from natural language. The field of application of such words is determined or limited by representatives of one or another scientific school. Unlike universal terms, terms specific to science and technology are combined into terminological systems as hierarchical units, they achieve their meaning only within the same system, in which a logical (conceptual) terminological field corresponds to them. Any development in science indicates the emergence or clarification of scientific terms.

DISCUSSION AND METHODOLOGY

In a word, terms embody a lexical layer that is fundamentally different from general literary words. This difference is reflected in the following main features:

- semiotic (in terms, the sign and the signifier enter into a symmetrical relationship);
- functional (terms are characterized not only by having a nominative, but also a definitive function);
- semantic (terms represent only special concepts, each of which is unique in its meaning);
- spread, popularization (only the entry of a certain part of terms related to the language of science into the general literary language does not prevent them from belonging to another system);
- ways and means of formation (in terminology, the movement of means of general literary language word formation is subject to the development of specialized, standard, stable models) (Danilenko 1977; 208)

It is known that at the end of the last century and the beginning of the new XXI century, the people of the world had to pay attention to a very serious and dangerous aspect, that is, the asymmetric relationship between man and nature, to be more precise, the disregard of man for the laws of nature. As a result of his intervention, he was forced to focus on the environmental phenomena closely related to the loss of balance in nature, ozone layer depletion, global warming, melting glaciers. For example, the tragedy of Aral, which poses a great danger not only to Central Asia, but also to European countries, is one of them. Maintaining the current level of the Aral Sea, preventing salt and sand storms rising to the sky from the seabed due to water leakage, planting various trees on flooded areas, and improving the lifestyle of the people living by the sea by building fences. Ecology movement was established in our country in order to implement priority goals such as protection of nature.

This extralinguistic factor was also reflected in the language with a natural, social character. As in other languages, the ecological terminology of the Uzbek language has entered the next stage of its development. At the same time, the system of ecological terms, which has gone through the process of formation for several centuries, has been expanding with a relatively new term or term-compounds such as ecological situation, ecological tragedy, eco train, ecosystem, global ecology, geoecology, biosphere, anthropogenic pollution, agroecology, dust concentration, waste processing and fresh water.

Discussion and results

Currently, the rapid development and innovation taking place in the fields of science and technology has an effective impact on the various aspects of the activities of the population of the republic. New technical tools based on the latest achievements and developments of science and technology are being owned. The terminological lexicon, meaning the names of these technical and technological tools, is being added as a worthy share to the daily enrichment and expansion of the Uzbek language vocabulary. Based on this, it should be noted that the Uzbek terminology of the period of independence is at the starting point of its decision-making process. As an important field of Uzbek linguistics, it is developing, improving and expanding on the basis of experiences accumulated over the years.

Ecology (Greek: oikos - "home", "motherland" + logos - "teaching"), which is relatively new among scientific spheres, studies the interactions of organisms at the level of biological macrosystems and their relationship with the environment. In other words, ecology is a branch of science that studies the relationship between the bioenvironment and the geographical environment. Most of the ecological terms are considered as the process terms. Such kind of terms are shown in citations of the textbooks, manuals, and dictionaries devoted to ecology. The following structural process terms are expressed in the dictionary compiled by Kh.Salimov:

- erosion, deterioration, adaptation, absorption, selection, sorting, dewatering, cutting, etc.;
- air pollination, air feeding, ammonification, bioremediation, air conditioning, etc.;
- independent migration, adaptation to the climate, beautification of the territory, land acquisition, asexual hybridization, water use, forest renewal, forest restoration, crop growth, autonomous migration, vegetative hybridization, demographic explosion, etc.

From the "Explanatory Dictionary of Terms and Concepts on Ecology and Environmental Protection and Nature Use" the following structural process terms are included:

- weathering, neutralization, irradiation, desertification, capture, cleaning, tempering, disintegration, cooling, etc.;
- filtering, flocculation, coagulation, electro-neutralization, neutralization, neutralization, etc.;
- survival, care for offspring, land use, nature use, mapping of mineral resources, exclusion criteria, waste decontamination, environmental recycling, intensive use, catalytic treatment, environmental planning, etc.

One of the unique linguistic features of ecological terms is that they often contain compound words and compound (two-component, three-component, four-component) terms. It is determined by the two main aspects: the first one is that the formation process is taking place in the eco-terminological system of Uzbek language and, the second factor is the presence of eco-terminological lacunas related to the first one.

What techniques, then, do you believe contemporary linguists are applying when translating eco-names? The following categories comprise researchers:

1. Literal word translation. It is given by a straight translation of foreign terms in a different language. In this instance, the word's semantic and stylistic meaning is retained. For instance: Ecotoxicology – The Department of Toxicology, also known as Ekotoksikologiya in Uzbek and Russian languages, investigates how harmful compounds affect ecosystems and how they circulate throughout the biosphere.

Ecotechnology – it is the study of activities, products, and services meant to enhance environmental sustainability and avert negative environmental consequences, translated as Ekotexnologiya in Uzbek.

Ecosystem – in Uzbek, Ekotizim. It refers to the appropriate relationship that exists between various coexisting creatures and their environment.

2. Create a suitable word or find the equivalent. This keeps the essence of the word intact. Suffixes and side words are processed. For example:

Environmentalist – an expert in environmental studies, translated as Ekolog in Uzbek.

Ecoinnovation – the innovation in the sphere, known as Ekoinnovatsiya in Uzbek.

Eco-biological school – Eko-biologik maktab in Uzbek.

3. The transliteration and transcription. When translating foreign ecological terminology, translation transliteration and translation transcription are the main characteristics of translation. In this instance, metonymic or metaphorical transfer performs particular ecological statements. For instance:

Toponyms for hazardous locations, ecological disasters, and explosions including Chernobyl, Fukushima, Hiroshima, Nagasaki, and Odessa.

Names of hurricanes, typhoons, and tsunamis: Sandy (Haiti), Typhon Haiyan (Philippines), Hurricane Catherine (USA), and the Indian Ocean Tsunami.

The fact that the terminological lexicon is a form of the lexicon of the literary language and has its own criteria and style requires distinguishing terms from ordinary words. In some linguistic experiments, it is seen to place the universal lexicons meant actions, without distinguishing them from field terms. For example, in philological dictionaries there are examples of the names of actions, which are often used as terms, and commonly used words in the national language remain. After all, the difference between terms and universal lexical units, and the fact that the second term does not express the meaning of first term, plays an important role in the participation and objectivity of terminology.

In some studies, there are some cases of studying terms related to modern scientific terminology, simple words in the vernacular, even archaic professional words without taking into account their semantic and functional value, as well as their grammatical forms. This situation requires that the terms of the modern Uzbek language should be distinguished from ordinary words (from the general lexicon and the dialectal lexicon of professions) based on their functional essence as well as on the basis of their grammatical forms.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be said that terminology is the branch of linguistics that is going through new developing period in Uzbek language. Ecological terms can play an important role in terminological system and as other branches of terminology it also should be focused on by new scholars. Since the terms denoting to ecology are related to the modernization, globalization and people's new lifestyle, its development requires to be more flexible to find the appropriate equivalents and adequate translations of terminological units. As some of the translation methods are discussed above, translators should pay more attention to the ways of forming new terms in Uzbek and solving translation issues at the level of perfection.

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